Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CHARLESTOWN, Va., Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

We have now a new perplexity at Charlestown.

A question has just arisen which provokes grave discussions. Public opinion sways back and forth like an measy pendulum. It is a question of defiant boldness on the one ode, and shrinking timidity on the other; and as the population here, whatever may be said, as a great deal is said, to the contrary, are never out of palgitations and perturbations, shrinking timidity is likely to have the best of it. Here is the point.

Everybody hereabout is eager that the execution John Brown shall be witnessed by the largest possible number of people, in order that the "moral effect" of the demonstration may be as perfect and extensive as circumstances will allow. This wish is only second to the suxiety for the execution itself. Judge Parker himself being of opinion, as he said, that the truns-action should be as widely impressive as it could be made, ordered that not only Brown, but also all of his fellows, should be put to death in a more conspicuous warnest sympathiezrs.

My dear old friend, I do assure you I have not forgotten our last meeting, nor our retrospectivelook ove the route by which God had then led us; and I bles his asme that he has again enabled me to hear you words of cheering and comfort at a time when I, a least, am on the "brink of Jordan." See Bunyan's Pilgrim. God in infinite mercy grant us soon another meeting on the opposite shore. I have often passed under the rod of Him whom I call my Father; and certainly no son ever needed it oftener; and yet! I have enjoyed much of life, as I was enabled to discover the eccret of this somewhat early. It has been in making the prosperity and happiness of others my own; so that really I have had a great deal of prosperity. I am very prosperous still; and looking forward to a time when "peace on earth and good will to mean" shall everywhere prevail, I have no marmuring thoughts or envious feelings to fret my mind. "I'll praise my Maker with my breath."

I am an unworthy nephew of Deacon John, and I loved him much; and in view of the many choice friends I have had here, I am led the more earnestly to pray, "gather not my soul with the warighteous." Your assurance of the earnest sympathy of the friends in my native land is very grateful to my feelings; and allow me to say a word of comfort to them:

As I believe most firmily that God reigns, I cannot believe that anything I have done, suffered, or may yet suffer, will be lost to the cause of God or of hamanity. And before I began my work at Harper's Ferry, I felt assured that in the worst event it would certainly pay. I often expressed that belief; and I can now see no possible eause to alter my mind. I am not as yet, in the man, at all disappointed. I have been a good deal disappointed as it regards myself in not keeping up to my own plans; but I now feel entirely reconciled to that, even; for God's plan was infinitely better, no doubt, or I should have kept to my own. Had Samson kept to his determination of not telling Delliah wherein his great stre place than the jail-yard-the ordinary station of the allows. It goes to the Virginia heart to think that gailows. It goes to the virginia heart to think that one jot of the publicity of this display should be ahated, but prudence and fright have worked upon it so that it has almost been decided to surround the town with bayonets, at the appointed time, to hold all arangers at bay. The idea of a second invasion perestually haunts these people. They talk of it all day, and, I suppose, dream of it all night. A new theory upen this subject has just arisen. It is thought that if arge bodies of spectators are permitted to assist at the display of the 2d of December, dangerous persons night mingle with the crowds of visitors, and, seizing a favorable opportunity, unite, achieve a rescue, and bear away the prisoner. This suspicion is too startling to be calmly considered, and people have, for a day or two, debated it with such heat, that I believe among good najority a belief prevails that an attempt of this character is really to be made. At any rate, it seems probable that the original intention of holding out, as were, invitations for all the world to come and witness the executions, will be wholly changed; and that very few persons, except the actual residents of Charles town, will enjoy the sight of that crowning sacrifice to the honor of the State of Virginia

WISE AND WHEREFORE. "The Campbells have come" at last, and a little ear Her than I bad expected. Greys and Blues, and other varied bues, to the amount of six companies, came in last Saturday evening, under the wing of Gov. Wise, who, judging from the evident distrust he has expressed in relation to Virginia valer, probably thought it best to accompany his soldiers and keep an eye on them, lest they should run away at some false alarm. I rejoice to say that they all arrived in safety, and looking not more scared than was to be expected, considering that they entered a place in which they were only separated from Old Brown by a few bars and bolts and some imperfect brick walls. These military gentlemen of Richmond occupy, some of them, lofty positions. There is an editorial infusion among them. O. Jennings Wise of The Richmond Enquirer is a private in the regiment. I think he means to write letters to his paper. Then he and I will be colaborers. There is also Mr. Elliott of The Richmond Whig. A train-band captain eke is he. There are also other of my editorial brethren, who just now refuse to accept be doctrine that the pen is mightier than the sword. Gov. Wise seemed anxious and nervous. He joined

Mr. Andrew Hunter immediately upon arriving, and went home with him to continue the management of the State of Virginia, in which of late Mr. Hunter has bad as much hand as any one else. Yesterday the Governor was seen about, but not loosely. There was a pretty energetic short conversation between him and Col. Davis, which nobody knows the purport of; but I conclude, as the Colonel has not communicated the particulars, that it was not strictly favorable to him. The Governor will remain here but a short time, as his object was only to inspire the military with some of his own beroism, and to give encouragement and strength, by his own presence, to the shriveled senses of the Charlestownspeople.

THE ARMY, It now numbers nearly a thousand men. Some spir ited volunteers came over from Stannton yesterday, and this morning we had a charge of a light brigade. The horremen were received with infinite enthusiasm, and made the street loungers happy for an hour. Gov Wise has been doing inspection to-day, and professes satisfaction at the state of things. I wish the Governor could see the 7th Regiment of New-York.

THE PRISONERS.

Brown and Stephens are getting into a good condition of beahh. The latter walks about his room quite regumetimes too rapidly for the pleasure of his visitors. A smart gentleman undertook the other day to be witty at Capt. Brown's expense. Now, Brown is always ready to take up a serious argument with any person, and he generally puzzles his opponents, too; but exchanging small shot of badinage is not in his line. Upon one peculiarly anneying remark, which the old man simply overlooses, Stephens rose from his bed, and glaring on the offender, took a step or two toward nim with an air that induced him to change his tone at once and become courteeus, which of course satisfied the inconsed lientenant. To be sure, Stephens, in his maimed condition could not have lifted a finger to injure the man who had roused his ire, even if the presence of the guards had not restrained him; but his impulse was uncontrollable, and the effect be produced was, I think, a splen-did triumph in its way. It is not every one that can bring a Virginian at short notice up to the mark of

I have gazed with wonder upon a shop sign that s'ares from over a provision store in "Jefferson Hal." -the same building in which two of the local newspapers are published. It is merely the names of the storekeepers, and it reads thus-"Brown and Washing TON." Why this appalling conjunction of names is permitted to remain in full public view, I am incapable of understanding. I am told that although Mr. Brown went into the business that has caused his name to be put before the people some little while later than Mr. Washington, yet, for some unexplained reason, his name stands first. It is a very bad sign-an incendiary sign, and should be deposed, for the sake of a show of sistency, at least.

JOHN BROWN, IN PRISON, TO HIS OLD SCHOOLMASTER. HIS VIEWS OF DEATH, AND RELIGIOUS HOPES-AN INTERESTING LETTER.

To the Editors of The Independent.

My aged friend, the Rev. H. L. Vaill of this place, remembers John Brown as having been under his instruction in the year 1817, at Morris Academy. He was a godly youth, laboring to recover from his disadvantages of early education, in the hope of entering the ministry of the Gospel. Since then the teacher and pupil have met but once to take "a retrospective look "over the route by which God had led them." But a short time since, Mr. Vaill wrote to Brown, in his prison, a letter of Christian friendship, te which he has received the following heroic and sublime reply.

Has ever such an epistle been written from a condemned cell since the letter "to Timotheus," when Paul "was brought before Nero the second time?"

I have copied it faithfully from the satograph that lies before me, without the change or omission of a word, except to omit the full came of the friends to when he seeds his message.

The words in italies and capitals are so underscored in the original. The handwriting is clear and firm, but toward the end of the sheet seems to show that the sick old man's hand was growing weary. The very char acters make an appeal to us for our sympasty and prayers. "His salutation with his own hand. Remember his bonds."

crary abolitionists and runaway negroes, and yet their plans are very extensive, and apparently practicable, and if carried out, well calculated to insure the accomplishment of the object. If, however, they should fail in the attempt to release Brown, they propose to wreak their vengeance upon those who have been instrumental in securing that justice for the criminal which he so richly deserves. My informant is a man of character, and I believe of strict integrity, who is identified in some manner with the creative in the first three learned in from engaging in such a perilous enterprise. All that I have learned in relation to this affair was imparted to me in confidence, but an irresistible sense of duty, and the hope that the whole affair may be frustrated if such an object is cally contemplated, constrains me to acquain you with the facts."

Extract of a Letter from Harrisburg.

"I will reveal to you a conversation between myself and a man from this town, who has traveled recently through New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. His statement is this: He conversed with a man in Ohio who told him that you knew the North too well not to reprieve those men under sentence; and that if you did not reprieve them they would certainly recent them. He was then told there by a man

Line Add, Ct., Nov. II, 1998. L. W. BACON.

LineAseld. Ct., Nov. II, 1898.
A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN BROWN IN PRISON.
CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County, Va.,
November 15, 1859.
THE RRV. H. L. VAIL—My Dear, Steadfast Friend:
Your most kind and most welcome letter of the 8th
lines, reached me in due time.

Jam: very grateful for all the good feeling you ex-

press, and also for the kind counsels you give, together with your prayers in my bebalt. Allow me here to say, not with standing "my soul is among ions," still I believe that "God in very deed is with me." You will not, therefore, feel surprised when I tell you that I am "joyful in all my tribalations;" that I do not feel condemated of Him whose judgment is just, nor of my own conscience. Nor do I feel degraded by my imprisonment, my chairs, or prospect of the gallows. I have not only been though utterly unworthy permitted to "affect affliction with God's people," but have also had a great many rare opportunities for "preaching "rightcousness in the great congregation." I trust it will not all be lest. The juitor in whose charge I am and his family, and assistants, have all been most kind; and not withstanding he was one of the bravest of all who fought me, he is now being abused for his humanity. So far as my observation goes, none but of resenting him (Brown). Consequently I think it would be right and proper to be well fortified, in case of an emergency. I think it would be well to have a considerable force at Charlestown, preceding the day

of execution."

Extence of a Letter from Columbia Tensesee.

"I have received a letter from a friend in the North, telling me that it is the intention of the Abolitionists to recee Old Brown and his party. I am a Northern man, but have no sympathy with these scoundeds who would murder innocent women and children.

"The writer of the letter supposed I would keep scare everything he wrote, but he is egregiously mistaken."

Two Trentes Mechanics Driven from Vin-GINIA .- Two tinsmiths of Trenton, who had been hired to go to the vicinity of Charlestown, Va., to do some roofing, returned a few days ago, having been

prevented from doing their work and driven by threats of arrest to leave the place. An account of the affair. which appears to be authentic, is as follows:

of all who fought me, he is now being abused for all humanity. So far as my observation goes, none but brave men are likely to be humane to a fallen for. "Cowards prove their courage by their ferocity." It may be done in that way with but little risk.

It wish I could write you about a few only of the interesting times I here experience with different classes of men, clergymen among others. Christ, the great captain of liberty as well as of salvation, and who began have released as to rectal definition of the release of the release of the release as forested of him, by proclaiming it, saw

his mission, as foretold of him, by proclaiming it, saw his to take from me a sword of steel after I had carried it for a time; but he has put another in my hand, ("the sword of the Spirit,") and I pray God to make

armest sympathiezes.
My dear old friend, I do assure you I have not for

THE VIRGINIA FRIGHT.

Gov. Wise's organ, The Richmond Inquirer

hastens to shield its protégé from the storm of

ridicule and anger which will follow upon his sense-

less réveille of all the militia in Virginia, by publishing the letters which he had received notifying

him of contemplated invasions by bands of Brown-

rescuers. They are as follows. It is unnecessary to

in the hands of the judiciary of your State.

in The reason for using revolvers is that they can be carried about the person without attracting attention

or exciting suspicion.

"The exact time for collecting the forces of the brigands above-mentioned I could not ascertain, but

they will go to Charlestown in disguise, and mostly by night, which, I believe, is the plan adopted by their

ingleader.
"Thus far they have observed the utmost secresy a

to the existence and object of their association, and to avoid suspicion on the part of all outsiders here, they will leave gradually, so that their motives will not be suspected antil a day or two previous to the execution

I will not dictate, but I think you will need a heavy and efficient guard, and well-arranged and well-posted; otherwise, I should be fearful of the effusion of blood; if reports be true, you may prepare for a struggle. It is reasonable to suppose that Brown, having rendered efficient service for the Republican party in Kansas and elsewhere, they will not see him swing, if they can avoid it. "If our anticipations are correct with regard to your having trouble on the day of executions and it might be a rush on the prison previous to the day of execution, we would expect to

of executions and it might be a rush on the day of executions and it might be a rush on the prison previous to the day of execution), we would expect to see your towns, villages, and hotels crowded with strangers a few days before the execution, all secretly armed."

"My object in addressing you, is to inform you of of the existence of an organization in this city, extending to the city of Boston and the interior of this State, which has for its object the rescue of John Brown, the insurrectionist, on the day and in the event of the execution. This organization is composed exclusively of crary abolitionists and runaway negroes, and yet their

eally contemplated), constrains me to acquaint you with the facts."

tainly rescue them. He was then told there, by a man who was favorable to the South, that there was certainly a movement on foot to rescue the fugitives now under sentence. He was also told by the same person that there was a company of men manhora.

under sentence. He was also told by the same person that there was a company of men, numbering 250, who had left that State under pretonse of going out on a hunting excursion; but the statement was false, as their intention was to come to Virginia and skulk around until the day of the execution of the prisoners, and then to rescue them with aid from New-York.

"He says the New-York people are decidedly in favor

Brown.

1 Was ushered into a large room, where, to my as-

eay that the most of them are hoaxes:

which appears to be authentic, is as follows:

"A wealthy gentleman of New-Jersey, understood to be a Mr. H. J. Garrison, formerly a dry goods merchant at Trenton, who removed to a locality near Charlestown in 1854, or about that time, having concluded to remain permanently at the latter place, had partly built a house, which he designed to cover with a metallic roof. Perferring the work of Northern mechanics, or finding it impracticable to get it done without incurring the considerable expense of bringing them so great a distance, he came on to Trenton and engaged two tinworkers, who had been employed in the hardware establishment of G. Brearly & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced. But the Virginians had no idea of allowing any such proceeding; nobody knew but that this was a contrivance of the Abolitionists—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinworkers they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith dejart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. Their employer was at the same time informed that his house might remain forever uncovered if he could not get it roofed without sending to the North for Abolitionists to do the work."

The following extract from a letter from Richmond will show the hight to which terror has mounted in

will show the hight to which terror has mounted in that capital:

"Business is suffering, industry is in a considerable degree checked; men, in short, cannot bring their minds to the ordinary business focus, amid the wild and exaggerated rumors which grow daily out of this Harper's Ferry movement. There is a universal sentiment of regret that Brown and his conspirators were not shot or hung upon their first arrest, the idea being that that would have prevented the excitement which this procrastination of their doom under the orden of law is occasioning. Now, however, the law has been resorted to, it will be allowed to take its course, whatever be the consequences. Nothing will now be done which will lay the Old Dominion open to a charge of fear or inability to enforce the punishment now be done which and a charge of fear or imbility to enforce the punishment enjoined under her laws. The policy of hanging the preseners forthwith was stargested by some persons here in a moment of excitement, but Gov. Wise is determined that nothing illegal shall be done, and that termined that nothing linegal shift be done, and shall the prisoners shall be protected either from rescue or violence at the hands of our own citizens until the day of their final doom arrives. This I believe to be his chief motive in hurrying off to Charlestown with the

troops.
"A short time after the military departed last night "A short time after the military departed last night a report spread through the city that a band of negroes, some 60 or 160 strong, had oreanized some short distance beyond the city limits. This, of course, caused some little excitement, but prudent people, who can estimate the trivial causes which give currency to such rumors, quieted the fears of the alarmists, by showing the probability of a few negroes on their way to or from the city on Saurekay nights to visit their families being magnified, in times of excitement like these, into a large number. The facts turned out to be just as these sages represented. The fact is, the people's minds are so excited as to render them credulous to all sorts of rumors, however improbable. Those who have occasioned his state of things must surely have a have occasioned this state of things must surely have a heavy responsibility resting upon them. If Seward's head were given as a peace-offering it would smooth matters considerably—such, at least, is the general

matters considerably—such, at least, is the general opinion here.

"I have heard to-day that the Mayor has ordered the civil societies of the city to arm and be in readiness in case of an emergency to act as a home guard. If the Odd Fellows and Masons were properly armed and equipped, they would constitute a force sufficiently strong for any local emergency. There are plenty of arms in the State Armory here to meet all the reqirements of a military organization equal to any crisis. There is a large supply of that muskets, amounting, as I understand, to 30,000, and these are about being exchanged for Whitney percussion muskets to be used by the State military organization, which I may set down as in embryo."

We extract the following paragraphs from the cor-

We extract the following paragraphs from the cor-

say that the most of them are hoaxes:

Extract from a Letter from Lewisburg, Union County, Pa., Nos. 15, 1859.

"As a friend to the Constitution and the Union, I feel it my duty to apprise you of a sworn, secret, and lawless band of fanatical Abolitionists and Black Republicans new forming in this, as well as several other counties in this village, and auxiliary societies exist in the neighboring towns. They call themselves 'The Noble Scns of Liberty,' and, as far as I can learn, number about 560 in all, and are led by Capt. James Smelly, alias' Limber Jim,' an ultra Abolitionist of this village. They are armed with a pair of Colt's revolvers cach, and design dropping into Charlestown and the adjacent places by ones and twos, so as to avoid cuspicion, and, when all are collected at Charlestown, at a certain signal, pounce upon the jail, and demand the glease of that old villain, John Brown, now a prisoner in the hands of the judiciary of your State. We extract the following paragraphs from the correspondence of The Baltimore American:

After the drill had been gone through with by the Grays, they employed themselves in various ways in passing the time. I was much amused at a play introduced by them on Main street, and into which they entered with all the gusto of schoolboys. It was called the "Fox and Hounds." One man, represented the fox, would be allowed about ten feet start, when a dozen men, representing the pack of hounds, would dozen men, representing the pack of hounds, would dash after the fox at a furious rate of speed. Another party was observed in the street, in front of a daguerrectype wagon, three lying on the ground, and three others in a standing position, who were having their pictures taken to send to their families and friends habital them in the event of their not being able to rebehind them, in the event of their not being able to re-turn to them until after the close of the war. Others were engaged in what they called the "Zouave" drill, which consisted in an earnest endeavor to excel each | deeply regretted.

During the day, the visiting military were all allowed an opportunity to see the prisoners. They were received by Capt. Brown and his fellow-prisoners with much cordiality, although Brown remart ed to one of his interrogators that he objected to being made a monkey-show of. To all questions he responded very frankly, justifying, of course, his action in the recent invasion. Cook was, as usual, very gentlemanly and communicatitive, and spoke frankly to all. He states that he is prepared to die; that he would be perfectly willing to be shot, but that he has a horror of being hung, as it is a mode of punishment to which he has always had great repugnance. Coppie and the negroes had but little to say, and seemed perfectly resigned to their fate. The prisoner Hazlett did not impress the visitors favorably, as he is very rough in his looks, and has a dare-devil manner of deporting himself. INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRISONERS. "I was ushered into a large room, where, to my astonishment, I found about seventy-five persons congregated—all seemingly conversing upon some topic which they wished kept secret.

"While I was in the room, several persons were initiated, and took the oath of membership."

Extractfrom a Letter from Eson, Clark Couxty Ohio.

"Although we are personally entirely strangers to each other, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you; whether they will be of any benefit to you or not, I know not. Since the break out of trouble at Harper's Ferry there has been, and still continues to be, a great deal of fear and anxiety with regard to the result, and my object in addressing you is to let you know that it is the opinion of a number of our citizens that there will be a desperate effort to save the notorious Brown from being executed, and that may be done by a sudden and tremendous rash on the guard. I will not dictate, but I think you will need a heavy and efficient guard, and well-arranged and well-posted;

visitors favorably, as he is very rough in his looks, and has a dare-devil manner of deporting himself.

The prisoners were visited by Governor Wise and staff in the afternoon, and the interview was long and interesting, as well as full and frank on both sides. Brown was still as determined as ever, justifying his course, and regretting, as he says, the error he committed by not letting the train pass unmolested. Cook said he only intended to assist in the escape of runaway slaves, and thought the punishment allotted by the jury too severe for the crime. Governor Wise left them, with an injunction that they prepare for their doom, as under no circumstances whatever would the arm of the Executive be interposed in their behalf, which assurance did not seem to affect them in the least. Governor Wise has assured many of our citizers that he would not interfere with the sentence of items that he would not interfere with the sentence of the court, and as an evidence of the utter hopelessness of Executive elemency, he says that the only man who stood the least chunce of mercy was Edwin Coppie, and that he stood no chance at all!

INTERVIEW WITH CAPT. BROWN. Last night, through the courtesy of Capt. Avis, the Jaflor, I was allowed an interview with old Brown. I was received very kindly by him, and in a few minutes the subject of Slavery was introduced, upon which he spoke with the greatest pleasure. He thinks Virginians a generous people, but abhors the institution of Slavery. Says he made the blunder in holding the engine-house instead of the bridge. Says he could have fortified each end end of the bridge with his small number of men, and would have given our troops a good deal of trouble before they would have surrendered. For this great blunder he says he ought to be hanged!

He informed me that he had vesterday sold a Sharp's He informed me that he had yesterday sold a Sharp's rifle to Mr. Henry Clay Ward of Alexandria. He also says he has a very high opinion of Gov. Wise, his bravery and chivalrous character, but thinks he would rather deal with Capt. Henry Clay Pate, of Kanasa renown, than the Governor. I then questioned him in regard to his opinion on the subject of amalgamation, when he responded, that although he was opposed to it, yet he would much prefer a son or a daughter of his to marry at industrious and honest negro than an indolent and dishonest white maa. He also says he is perfectly resigned to his fate, and is unconscious of baving committed any crime.

Quert City.—On Sunday night last the city was thoroughly patrolled from one extreme to the other, by

Quer City.—On Sunday night last the city was thoroughly patrolled from one extreme to the other, by large numbers of men, and all of them declare that they never saw it as peaceable and orderly in their lives. Not only was there no disturbance or improper gatherings, but after the usual hour for retirement, scarcely a human being, save the patrol and police, were to be seen in the streets. Neither the Mayor nor may of his aids anticipate any disturbance from any source, and for that reason see no necessity for volunteer patrols. That timid ladies, however, may feel no alarm for their rafety during the absence of a portion of the military, we deem it proper to say that ample arrangements have been made for any emergency, and that two thousand men, armed and equipped, can be called into service in ten minutes time, Company B,

the Grenadiers, the Artillery, the State Guard, the Lancers, Company G, the Henrico Troop, the Fire Brigade, Sons of Malts, Knights Templar, and han-dreds of private citizens are prepared to take the field at a moment's warning from the Mayor and his aids. [Ri-hmond Dispatch.

at a moment's warning from the Mayor and his aids.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

ARRESTING SUBFICIOUS STRANGERS.—Throughout
Virginia all unlicensed Northern peddlers and strangers
whose conduct is at all suspicious are being promptly
arrested, and are destined to fare badly, unless it is
mide plain that their several errands in the South are
not Abolition ones. As a matter of course, many inoffemive and unofiending persons will be subjected to no
little annoyance in the course of these proceedings,
which the occurrences in Jefferson County, Va., have
rendered absolutely necessary. The laws against unlicensed peddling in Virginia are very severe, because
those engaged are almost always neither more not less
than receivers of stolen goods—trading as they do with those engaged are almost always neither more nor less than receivers of stolen goods—trading as they do with slaves without permission of their owners. The means now being taken to suppress such traffic in Virginia will speedily bring it to an end, we apprehend. We may not improperly characterize these means as the commencement of the measures of the South for self-protection against the assaults of Abolitionism, which are to end either in a suppression of practical Abolitionism by the North in defense of its commercial interests, or in a dissolution of the Union. Next will probably come exclusive Southern purchases of traders who deal in no Northern goods whatever, and Southern siding and abetting of the violation of the United States revenue laws, by smuggling on the Southern coast; as general and as effective in its results as the sympathy manifested throughout the North with slave-stealing, and areon, and murder in the South to further the end of Abolitionism. (Washington Star.

LATER FROM LIBERIA.

The brig Ann, Capt. Alexander, arrived yesterday merning after a passage of 37 days from Monrovia. By this arrival we have a file of The Liberia Herald to the 5th of October, inclusive.

The United States steamers Sumpter and Mystic had been at Monrovia and left for Cape Palmas on the 12th

been at Monrovia and left for Cape Paimas on the Islan of October.

From The Liberia Herald, Oct. S.

Trands.—As usual at this time of the year, there is but little doing in the way of trade, if we except what is being done in the line of buying and selling rice. There is an abundance of this article, which can be purchased at low rates. But unless there is paim oil and camwood to be traded the cry is, trade is dull.

This dullness will continue for at least a month longer, when the rice will be all gathered in and housed; then oil and wood will be stirring, and continue to be the principal articles of trade, till the time arrives for clearing of lands for farming. No inducements will influence the natives and the Americo-Liberians to forego their usual yearly farming operations for the sake of buying up camwood and palm oil. They have, in years past, suffered too severely in consequence of being led off by the allure ments of trade, and to the sacrince of their farming interests, to be now guilty of the folly of deviating from that strict line of policy which prudence and a maily independence so plainly mark out for them.

As for the farmers on the St. Paul's, "the Syren may sing ever so well," the planting and the cultivation of the sugar cane will go on uninterruptedly. So may it ever be.

Scarcty or Lunder.—Notwithstanding the fine

SCARCITY OF LUMBER.—Notwithstanding the fine aw-nill of Messrs. Payne & Yates, at Marshall, is saw-nill of Messrs. Payne & rates, at Marsdan, is kept constantly employed, there is quite a demand in Liberia for almost every description of lumber, which cannot be supplied. It is to be hoped that some plan will be adopted to overcome this inconvenience, and that in future, large quantities of a variety of lumber will constantly be on hand to meet every want. Messrs. Payn & Yates will do well to ponder this

Messrs. Payn & Yates will do well to ponder this matter.

Frem The Herold of Sept. 21.

Tokens of Respect to Pressionst Benson.—The ladies of Harper, Cape Palmas, vied with each other in marks of respect and of cordial welcome to his Excellency President Benson during his short but very gratifying visit to that place. In referring to this visit, the President speaks with the most lively satisfaction of the many expressions he received of approbation of his administration of public affairs; and without exception, the hearty and joyons welcome extended to him by the people generally, was never exceeded.

He was entertained by the ladies at a samptious "Ten," at which they presented him with some beautiful and interesting articles of needle-work, which his Excellency will, no doubt, long retain in grateful remembrance of the hospitality so freely bestowed on him, and is recollection of the accomplished and charming society by which he was entertained. On the presentation of the handsome tokens of respect, the Rev. Alex. Crummell made a very interesting and patriotic midress, on behalf of the ladies, which received from our gallant President an immediate response, in his happiest style.

But the ladies did not stop with their offering of

But the ladies did not stop with their offering of But the ladies did not stop with their offering of friendship to his Excellency, but they remembered his highly-esteemed lady, and to her they directed a parcel containing fancy articles, which have undergone our inspection, and we pronounce them fine, and they speak well for the nice and fine taste of our contributors. On the parcel we read these words: "Pre-"sented to Mrs. Benson, the esteemed consort of his "Excellency S. A. Benson, by the ladies of Harper, "Maryland Co.;" and appended to the token to the Iresident are these: "Will his Excellency please accepted to this trifle as a token of the most profound "respect of the ladies of Harper!"

"respect of the ladies of Harper!"

Liberia Coffee.—Within this month the supercargo of an Amsterdam vessel, bought up coffee at
Grand Bassa, and paid specie for it, at from 16 to 18
cents per pound.

cents per pound.

Sierra Leone.—By the arrival of the Liberian brig E. N. Roye, from Sierra Leone, we have received news of the death of the Hon. J. F. Smith, Colonial Secretary. Hé died of the small pox. His death is

FROM TURK'S ISLAND.

By the brig Eliza, Capt. Smith, fre n Turk's Island, we have papers from that place to the 6th of Novem-

By the schooner George & Arthur, from Nassau, ave files of The Guardian and Herald to the I October. By these papers we notice that the gale, which was partially left here on the 3d inst., did considerable damage at Inagua, destroying 25 boats and 2 wrecking-schooners, one of which was the schr. Experiment, Capt. Johnson, which left here for Nassau a day or two previous to the gale. Several of the crew and two soldiers of the 1st W. I. Regiment, who were

and two soldiers of the 1st W. I. Regiment, who were on board as passengers, were unfortunately drowned.

The Royal Standard publishes the following card:

"The undersigned begs to express through this medium, his heautielt gratitude to the American Consul at this Fort, toeneral J. B. Hayne, for his great kindness to himself and crew, under circumstances of deep distress.

"The brig, of which the undersigned was master, foundered at sea on the 15th October last, and he, with his family and crew, reached this port, after many terrible viciositudes of fortune, on the 25th.

the 25th.
"There being no Dutch Consul at this port, and the under signs d being entire y destitute of the 'means' which make men There being no Dutch Consul at this port, and the undersigned being entire y destitute of the 'means' which make men welcome in strange lands, he was for some time in a painful state of anxiety as to what course to pursue to provide for the support of himself and those who naturally looked up to him for succor and assistance, until the American Consul kinely steeped forward and offered, simply on the grounds that Holland said the tulled States of America were friendly nations, not only to ust as his not ry, but to assume his hills at this port on his personal "The undersigned would feel glad if the papers in the United States would copy the above. W. H. HONTEKDE, "Late Master of the stranded Dutch brig Adrian Georg."

"Grond Turk, T. I., Nov. 1, 1859."

PERSONAL.

-An extraordinary match has recently been made in England between the Duke of Besufort and the Earl of Winchelsea, the object of which is the test and comparative speed of the race-horse and the greyhound. The match is to be for \$5,000 a side, half forfeit, and the Duke backs five couples of hounds against three horses to be selected by the Earl, who are to carry 119 pounds each. The race is to take place over the full istance of the Beacon Course, at Newmarket, which is 4 miles, 1 furlong and 173 yards in length, and is to come off during the Houghton Meeting, in the Pall of next year. The hounds are to run a trail on the opposite side of the course to that on which the horses do their work, so as not to interfere with each other. Trials of this sort have been made before in England, and have nearly always resulted in favor of the bounds Stonehenge," in his work on the dog, mentions an instance in which there were as many as sixty horses contending over the above-named Beacon Course, against a pack of hounds, but says that, notwithstanding their extremest efforts, a dog, named Blue Cap. won in eight minutes and a few seconds; and only twelve of the borses were with the dog at the finish.

-Gunston Hall, the former residence of the calebrated George Mason, was sold recently to Mr. Merrill of Pennsylvania for \$14 50 per acre. This fine estate is in Fairfax County, on the Potomac, a few miles below Mount Vernon, and contains 1,000 acres of superior land. Mr. Merrill has since resold 350 acres of it, without improvements, for \$30 per acre, to three Now-Jersey friends. The mansion house is a venerable structure, of the time of George II., built of English

brick and Portland stone, in the prevailing style of that day.

-A correspondent of The Washington Star, writing from San Juan, Nicaragua, says that Prof. Dimitry, the United States Minister, had bired a residence the same place, and was very popular, and that a friendly rivalry between his daughter, Miss Dimitry, and Miss Ouseley, had ended in favor of the American

-In Leghorn, on the 7th ultimo, a remarkable scene took place. For the first time, the Jews of that city offered up a prayer for a Christian Prince, and invoked the blessing of Heaven upon Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia. The prayer was recited by Signer Roberto Fonaro. At the first word, the 3,000 Jews present, with the exception of a few old men, rose to their feet, and remained standing until the close of the prayer, to which they all responded with an overwhelming

-In 1857, while the boys of the "Western Acade my," Connecticut, were skylarking, a lad named Sathaniel B. Dayton "shied" an egg at another boy, which missed, but hit one of the pillars in front of David L. Edwards's store. Although young Dayton confessed the act, and offered to clean it off, the storekeeper seized and pounded him, and rubbed the remains of the egg in his face. He was sued. The defendant pleaded constant annoyance in justification, but the Superior Court ordered him to pay \$300 dam-

-Mr. Thackeray is to be paid so enormous a sum by Mesers. Smith & Elder for editing their new magazine that doubts are expressed of the possibility of making it pay at the price-one shifting.

—A correspondent of the Iadependance Belge says:

"There has been something said of the probability that the Pepe will isimeh a buil of interdiction against the King of Piedmout. Some of his counselints perhaps would not heeftate to adopt that extreme measure, because they do not see all the consequences that might follow. If the Holy See should issue as interdict, the general belief at Turn is that the King would accept the struggle, and decide on embracing another religion, advising the people to follow his example. In the present state of public excitement it is certain that part of the inhabitants of Piedmout and the other provinces would follow their Sovereign in that line of conduct. It is even asserted that Victor Emanuel has indirectly applied the Pope of his intentions, throwing on him all the responsibility of what enight occur. -A correspondent of the Independance Belge says:

Barnum and a snug one for himself, is about to unite himself in the bands of holy wedlock with a lady of that it or youth and beauty. The authorities differ about her hight, and it is variously stated as three feet six and six

-The Hon, Edward Stanley, late of North Caro lina, but now of California, is said to be about to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

-Gov. Morgan has accepted an invitation to review the troops of the First Division on Evacuation Day, (25th inst.,) with his staff, mounted and in full uniform.

-Mr. Lutz, in a recent trial in this city, testified that the profits of the play of "Our American Cousin," which was performed about 160 nights, amounted to over \$40,000.

-Jerome Bonaparte of Baltimore, who recently returned to the United States, has refused the dignity of Senator of France, offered to him by his father, Prince Jerome, in order to induce him to remain in France. Mr. Bonaparte preferred the simple title of American itizen to that of Senator of France. After the efforts made by the American branch of the Bonapartes to obtain recognition as legitimate members of the Imperial family, the news of this refusal will create some sur-

-Major French of Washington, who, a correspondent of The Herald says, has absconded, was in this city yesterday, preparing testimony for his defense in the action brought against him by the Government.

- The Warrentown Flag contains an account of the death, on last Thursday week, of a little girl of 8 years, daughter of Mr. Traverse Gough. In the absence of all older than herself, her clothing took fire. She first tried to suppress the flames herself; then she asked her little sister of four years to throw water on her; but the little one ran, instead, to call the neighbors. When they came, they found her lying out in the yard, and, in reply to the question "what she was doing there?" she said she thought if she stayed in the house, that the house would catch fire and burn the baby up, too. "God bless the darling," every mother will say. She retained her faculties to the last, conversed freely, and bore her sufferings with a degree of fortitude remarkable for one of her age.

-A correspondent of The Ohio Citizen furnishes the editor of that paper with the following account of a remarkable family, residing at present in Bourbon County, Kentucky, as obtained from the father and

"The old gentleman is a native of Maryland, and is in his 70th The old gentleman is a native of Maryland, and is in his 70th year; was brought to the State of Kentucky when quite young, and has raised his family in the above county, consisting of six acas and three daughters. In the following table the hight, weight, and entire age of the family are given: Father, 6 feet inches, 200 pounds; mother, 6 feet yinches, 200 pounds; Thomas, 6 feet 4 inches, 206 pounds; James, 6 feet 6 inches, 215 pounds; Sarah, 6 feet 6 inches, 165 pounds; John, 6 feet 11 inches, 206 pounds; Mary, 6 feet 2 inches, 150 pounds; Elijah, 6 feet 2 inches, 210 pounds; Matthew, 6 feet 2 inches, 200 pounds; Matthew, 6 feet 2 inches, 200 pounds; High, 6 feet 2 inches, 197 pounds; daughter, 6 feet 3 inches, 160 pounds. Hight, 70 feet. Weight, 2,239 pounds. The family are all living, except the youngest daughter, are all wealthy, and of the first families of Kentucky. I might add, soveral grandchildren are over 6; feet, and are still growing.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made yes-terday by A. J. Blencker, Son & Ca.: The property known as No. 414 Broadway, 33 feet 7 inches south from Coupl street, size of jet 26, 10,255 feet; sold for 609,759.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB.

[Meets at the Cooper Institute.]

MONDAY, Nov. 21.—The Club held its regular weekly neeting at noon at the Cooper building.

GEO. M. ATWAYER of Springfield, Mass., was called to the chair. The meeting was quite full, including everal ladies.

Miscellancous Business.—The first hour of the meet-

Miscellaneous Business.—The first hour of the meeting, as usual, was devoted to miscellaneous business, during which the Secretary, Judge Mans, read some extracts from foreign journals, &c.

Cranberries.—The Secretary stated that Jesse C. Young showed him a receipt for \$156, the net result of one-shird of an acre of the scrub-oak land of Long Island, cultivated in cranberries. This is the third year. He says: The soil is a sandy loam—the sand quite course. We have to sank our wells 55 feet to get water, just where the cranberries grow. The vines were taken from the swamps on the island, where they grow wild. I set my vines in drills, 30 inches upart, and about 10 or 12 inches apart in the drills, and kept them clear by hand weeding, using no manure. I set my vines at any time in the Fall or Spring, when convenient. I am planting them at this time.

California Verstration.—The Secretary stated that the receipts of the late State Fair in California were \$50,100. Pears were exhibited that weighed 23 conces, and peacles If ounces.

were \$35,000. Pears were exhibited that weighed 23 conces, and peacles 17 ounces.

Mr. Buver made some remarks upon the prevention of hieves from stealing growing fruit, which he gathered from Culifornia papers. A fruit-grower immerses fruit in a solution of ipecacuanha, where it is liable to be stolen. It works like a charm. Several persons in the vicinity have had to send for and pay the doctor, after stealing some of this prepared fruit. The apples, or pears, or grapes, thus prepared fruit. The apples, or pears, or grapes, thus prepared, are marked so as not to be partaken of by the family. As soon as it becomes known that the fruit is unhealthy, the owner is not troubled with fruit pilferers.

Deleware Grapes.—Solon Rominson—Mr. Chairman, while we are talking of fruit, I wish to call up the subject of grapes; because I see Dr. Grant of Iowa, the greatest propagator of grapes in the world, and Andrew S. Fuller of Brooklyn, whom we know as a horticulturist of both practical and scientific knowledge, and as it continues to be repeated that the Delaware and red Traniber grapes are identical. I want one or both of these geutlemen to state a few facts touching the case.

Mr. EULLER replied as follows to this question: We

og the care.
Mr. FULLER replied as follows to this question: We

shorts at critical measure. It will see should second the control of the control

Dr. GRANT—The history of the Delaware gr. that it originated in the garden of Mr. Prevose, in Frenchtown, N. J., and is supposed to be a seedling from the Catawba, fertilized, perhaps, with some for-eign variety. It first became known at Delaware, Onio, a few years ago, and now, wherever known, it is esteemed above all other varieties for its wonderful hardiness, as well as excellence of fruit. Mr. Long-worth, who at first thought the Delaware and Transiner identical, has now given up all idea of that kind; and his head gardener stated to me, a short time since, that he considered the Delaware the best grape in this

country for general cultivation.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Doctor to state whether farmers in general can easily prepare ground for

grupes.

Dr. Grant replied, that any good corn land, deeply prepared, will grow grapes, but for a successful vineyard the land should be trenched three feet deep, and made rich, and there is nothing better than swamp mack for this purpose. It should be composted with animal manure, and well rotted, and thoroughly mixed animal manure.

mimal manure, and well rotted, and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

R. G. Pardex—The people of this country have undoubtedly been much imposed upon by this Red Traminer grape, sent to them as the genuine Delaware. Some nurserymen have also been imposed upon. It ose who wish to plant a true Delaware vine must be careful where they obtain their stock. I have examined a good many bearing vines, and have never found one that did not give the highest satisfaction.

Dr. Grant stated that he had imported every variety of grape, and had found none that could withstand our Winters, while the Delaware grows in every kind of exposure, and never suffers. As for the story about the Delaware growing wild in Pennsylvania, I have investigated that matter thoroughly, and defy any one to produce an iota of evidence to sustain the story.

A Remarkable Beet.—The Chairman exhibited a

A Remarkable Beet.—The Chairman exhibited a very remarkable beet, bearing a striking resemblance to a human being seated, with his legs drawn up before him. He stated his opinion that this form was owing to a want of depth of tillage. There was strength enough in the top soil to produce a strong growth, but the sub-soil was so hard that it could not orrow downward, and so it turned up. The production

strength enough in the top soil to produce a strong growth, but the sub-soil was so hard that it could not grow downward, and so it turned up. The production of a root crop is in a ratio proportioned to the depth the soil is made mellow. I have an aneedote about the Delaware grape. A friend of mine at the West gathered from a few vines that he had planted for his own use \$500 worth of grapes the life reason.

Dr. Grant--Carrots are an excellent crop to grow upon ground prepared for grapes, and will pay all the expense of preparation.

A Westchester County cultivator, stated that he had grown carrots and passnips over three feet long. I prefer parsnips to mellow soil, to carrots. Parsnip seed should never be kept over one year. The Belgian white carrot is the only sort I would recommend.

Astumas Flowers.—This was one of the subjects of the day, but none were exhibited, except by Mr. Roberts (of Fowler & Wells) and Mr. Pardee, who made a very interesting explanation of the cultivation of Chrisanthemums. There was a great variety of colors among those exhibited, and Mr. Pardee showed how easy it was for every family to grow these plants, and have a constant succession of beautiful Autumn flowers.

Mr. Fullen.—The Chrysanthemum is about the only

and have a constant succession of beautiful Autumn flowers.

Mr. FULLER—The Chrysanthemum is about the only flowering plant that stands hard freezing. There are a number of ornamental trees, the berries of which are very pretty, like some of those exhibited by Mr. Roberts. The Euonymous, known as the strawberry tree, produces a variety of colors, and grafts from each may be set in one stock so as to show a variety of colors and be very ornamental, where there is not room to grow a bush of each color. It is well worth cultivating, because it helps to make up a bouquet of autumn flowers.

Food for Men and Domestic Animals.—This one of the regular questions was called up and discussed at some length, and continued.

Buckwkeat Bread.—F. K. Phoenix of Bloomington,